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BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

ANNUAL REPORT

1966

on the work of the

Public Health Services

A. J. MUIR, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

R. F. SHAPTER. F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Medical Officer of Health for Marlow Urban District and High Wycombe Rural District Councils, Area and Divisional School Medical Officer, Bucks County Council)

A.J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Main Office Address

Municipal Health Centre, High Wycombe.

Telephone

Office : High Wycombe 24031/2/3

Home : High Wycombe 27338

Administrative Staff

Administrative Officer : A.G. Hall

Senior Clerk : Mrs. M.E. Parkins

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R.F. SHAPTER, F.A.P.H.I.

Office Address

Collins House, Desborough Road, High Wycombe.

Telephone

Office : High Wycombe 27460

Home : High Wycombe 26772

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J.F. LEAH M.A.P.H.I.

G.R. HUGHES M.A.P.H.I.

D.F. YARROW M.A.P.H.I.

Administrative Staff

Senior Clerk : Mrs. K. Munday

PUBLIC ANALYST

ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

1 Tudor Street, London E.C.4.

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
HIGH WYCOMBE.

I have pleasure in submitting my 23rd Annual Report on the
Health Services of the Borough.

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population of
the town to be 55,170 - 700 more than in the previous year.
The corresponding increase for the previous year was 410.

There were 1171 births recorded, an increase of 30 and of
these births 68 were illegitimate, 5.8% of the total.

There were only 11 infant deaths, 8 fewer than in 1965, the
infantile mortality falling from 16.54 to 9.4 per 1000. This is the
lowest rate ever recorded in the town, not so long ago such a low
rate would have been thought unattainable. The National infantile
mortality rate is 19 per 1000.

Of the 11 infant deaths 9 were in the first four weeks of
life 7 of them occurring in the first week.

17 still births were recorded the same number as in 1965,
the still birth rate expressed per 1000 live and still was 14.3.

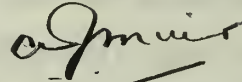
The 458 deaths during the year were 27 fewer than in 1965.
189 (41%) of the deaths were due to diseases of the heart and
circulation, 107 (23.4%) to cancer, and 62 (13.5%) to respiratory
disease. Lung Cancer caused 31 deaths - 27 male and 4 female.

No infectious disease was epidemic during the year although there
were 150 notifications of measles. Only 10 cases of tuberculosis
(8 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) were notified. No death from
pulmonary disease occurred. Here again is something thought impossible
two or three decades ago!

In conclusion I thank the Chief Public Health Inspector,
the Chief Officers and Staff of the Department for their
co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. J. Muir', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1967.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Municipal Health Centre,

High Wycombe.

September, 1967.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS :

Area	7,091 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate) ...	55,170
Number of Dwelling Houses	16,449
Rateable Value as at 1.4.66.	£3,533,702
Product of a Penny Rate (Actual 1965/66) ...	£14,032

RAINFALL :

Pann Mill, Easton Street	34.09 ins
Mill End Road Pumping Station	34.25 ins

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS :

Live Births :

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	1103	527	576	Birth rate per 1,000 of
Illegitimate	68	38	30	the estimated resident
	<u>1171</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>606</u>	population ... 21.0
				Adjusted Rate 19.7

<u>Still Births</u> :	17	7	10	Rate per 1,000 total
				(live and still) births
			 14.3

<u>Deaths</u> :	458	248	210	Death rate per 1,000 of
				the estimated resident
				population ... 8.3
				Adjusted Rate 10.2

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death-Rate per 1,000 total</u> <u>(live and still) births</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	-
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

Total number of deaths	11
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	9.4
Number of legitimate infant deaths	9
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.2
Number of illegitimate infant deaths	2
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	29.4
<u>Neo-natal death rate</u>	
Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks (7 males, 2 females)	9
Rate per 1,000 live births	7.6
<u>Early Neo-natal death rate</u>	
Number of deaths of children under 1 week (5 males, 2 females)	7
Rate per 1,000 live births	5.9
<u>Perinatal mortality rate</u>	
Number of deaths in first week	5
Number of stillbirths	<u>17</u>
Total	<u>22</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	19.6

DEATHS (ALL AGES) :

Deaths from - Cancer	107
Measles	Nil
Whooping Cough	Nil
Gastritis Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2
Total tuberculosis deaths (all cases)	1
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)	0.018
Total Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.00
Total Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths	1
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.018
Total Respiratory Deaths (excluding tuberculosis)	62
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)	1.13

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

Eleven infants under the age of twelve months died during 1966 giving an infantile mortality rate of 9.4 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for High Wycombe and England and Wales for the last ten years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England & Wales	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4
High Wycombe	26.9	18.5	12.2	21.0	15.0

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England & Wales	21.4	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0
High Wycombe	16.2	17.5	17.2	16.5	9.4

CAUSES OF DEATH :

		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	-	-
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	1	-
3.	Syphilitic Diseases	1	-	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	1	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	6	7	7	7
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	26	2	27	4
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	7	-	8
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1	-	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	31	28	27	21
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-	1	2
16.	Diabetes	3	1	2	6
17.	Vascular Lesion of Nervous System	18	34	17	17
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	43	40	62	49

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	6	5
20. Other Heart Disease	13	16	10	23
21. Other Circulatory Disease	9	16	12	9
22. Influenza	1	-	-	1
23. Pneumonia	13	25	18	17
24. Bronchitis	28	14	17	4
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	4	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	1	2	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	4	-	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	3	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation	2	4	5	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	20	15	16
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	2	3	4
34. All other accidents	1	4	5	5
35. Suicide	2	3	3	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-
T o t a l s	<u>250</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>210</u>

S E C T I O N I I

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS :

The Borough is in the area administered by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. The hospitals available to local residents are as under :-

<u>General</u>	The General Hospital, High Wycombe Amersham General Hospital Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	Aylesbury Isolation Hospital
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Sanatorium, Peppard Common
<u>Maternity</u>	Shrubbery Maternity Home, High Wycombe Amersham Hospital Maternity Unit
<u>Mental</u>	St. John's Hospital, Stone, Aylesbury

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME :

This service is provided by the County Council. The local nursing headquarters are at the School Clinic, Priory Road. Student midwives are also given instruction in domiciliary midwifery and are attached to the District Nurse Midwives for a spell whilst doing their "Part II" training at the Shrubbery Maternity Home.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The needs of the district are served by the Ambulance Station in West End Street which caters for an extensive area in and around High Wycombe.

S E C T I O N I I I

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

(a) Administered by the Bucks County Council

Child Welfare Centres	Municipal Health Centre Tuesdays and Fridays 2.00 - 4.00.p.m. St. Peters Church Hall Micklefield Road Mondays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. St. Anne's Church Hall, London Road, Wycombe Marsh 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Methodist Church Hall Rutland Avenue Tuesdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Community Centre West Wycombe 4th Wednesday 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Sands Village Hall 2nd and 4th Thursdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. St. Andrew's Church Hall Totteridge Thursdays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Methodist Church Hall Deeds Grove 1st and 3rd Fridays 2.00. - 4.00.p.m. Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic Dental Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Tuesdays 9.30. - 11.00.a.m. 51 Priory Road, (Nursing and expectant mothers and Children under School age)
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Mothercraft and
Relaxation Classes

Municipal Health Centre
Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
2.00. - 4.00.p.m.
Fridays - 10.30. - 12.30.a.m.

(b) Administered by Regional Hospital Board

Ante-Natal and Post Natal

Out Patients Department
Wycombe General Hospital
Tuesdays and Wednesdays
10.00. - 11.00.a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic

Chest Clinic
Wycombe General Hospital
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.00. - 12.00. noon

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Wycombe General Hospital
Wednesdays and Fridays
Female - 2.30. - 4.30.p.m.
Male - 4.30. - 7.00.p.m.

(c) Administered by other Bodies

Family Planning Clinic
(Family Planning Association)

6 Harlow Road, High Wycombe
Mondays 1.15. - 2.45.p.m.
Tuesdays and Thursdays
6.15. - 7.45.p.m.
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.45. - 11.15.a.m.
Fridays (Sub-fertility Clinic)
12.30. - 2.00.p.m.

The Health Centre,
Victoria Road, Marlow
Wednesdays - 6.15. - 7.45.p.m.

LABORATORY SERVICES :

Facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory
Service at Oxford.

S E C T I O N I V

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Diseases

The Table on the following page gives the number of
cases notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1966

	Notified Cases	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Post Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	150	4	13	20	28	29	54	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	170	4	13	22	28	30	59	3	3	8	-

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisations against these three diseases is carried out with a combined vaccine but occasionally single or dual vaccines are used.

1,167 children were immunised against diphtheria, 1,162 against tetanus and 1,042 whooping cough. 1,025 children had re-inforcing doses.

(c) Vaccination against Smallpox

There were 821 primary vaccinations compared with 641 in the previous year. Re-vaccinations numbered 8.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

As usual all the secondary schools - including private - were visited and vaccination was offered to the 13 year old group. In the area of the Divisional Executive 1669 children were tested of whom 1489 were negative and were vaccinated. This represented a percentage of 88.92 of those tested.

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is used exclusively and the procedure is incorporated in the normal routine of the clinics.

(f) Tuberculosis

Only eight cases of pulmonary and two non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with fifteen and four respectively the previous year. This must be considered highly satisfactory. There was no death from the pulmonary form of the disease.

(g) Isolation Hospitals

Beds for infectious diseases are available at Aylesbury Reading and Maidenhead.

S E C T I O N V

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Service is administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

The tables on the following pages give, at a glance, the position regarding tuberculosis in High Wycombe during 1966.

T A B L E I

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	RESPIRATORY			NON RESPIRATORY			GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January 1966	113	70	183	25	14	39	222
No. first notified during 1966	6	2	8	1	1	2	10
No. of cases entered in register other than by notification	-	1	1	1	1	2	3
No. removed from register during 1966							
(a) Died ...	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
(b) removed from district	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
(c) de-notified	6	3	9	1	-	1	10
No. remaining on register on 31st December, 1966	108	67	175	26	16	42	217

T A B L E I I

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Deaths	5	9	6	4	1	2	-	3	1	1

T A B L E I I I

AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from Tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1966.

S E C T I O N V I

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 : SEC. 47

No action taken during the year.

1900-1901

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts		Disbursements		Balance
No.	Particulars	No.	Particulars	
1	To Balance	1	By Balance	
2	To Cash	2	By Cash	
3	To Cash	3	By Cash	
4	To Cash	4	By Cash	
5	To Cash	5	By Cash	
6	To Cash	6	By Cash	
7	To Cash	7	By Cash	
8	To Cash	8	By Cash	
9	To Cash	9	By Cash	
10	To Cash	10	By Cash	
11	To Cash	11	By Cash	
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93	To Cash	93	By Cash	
94	To Cash	94	By Cash	
95	To Cash	95	By Cash	
96	To Cash	96	By Cash	
97	To Cash	97	By Cash	
98	To Cash	98	By Cash	
99	To Cash	99	By Cash	
100	To Cash	100	By Cash	

Total Receipts \$100.00
Total Disbursements \$100.00
Balance \$0.00

Total Receipts \$100.00
Total Disbursements \$100.00
Balance \$0.00

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1966

To the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of High Wycombe

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my report on the work of my department for the year ending 31st December 1966.

For five months of the year the department was one inspector short of establishment - efforts to fill the vacancy were without avail.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that some work which should have been done was left undone and houses-let-in-lodgings received less visits than in previous years; certainly evening visits were not carried out. Fortunately the training of student inspectors and their having to take some duties of the department assisted in preventing this backlog being too great. Nevertheless, the training of students can also be time consuming in other directions.

In the sphere of Food and Drugs the work becomes more exacting in that, to be a good food and drugs officer one must endeavour to keep abreast of modern techniques in food manufacture and, perhaps moreso, to be constantly on the look out for new "gimmicks" in packaging and advertising which may in some way mislead an intending purchaser. Indeed the changing spheres of Public Health Work tend to make one think that the specialist in a particular matter is the thing of the future - leaving the "allrounder" as the assistant to such specialists.

A true report should not only state the facts but give an indication of their significance. I regret that my report this year is rather lacking in this latter purpose though I have made special reference to milk,

ice cream and meat inspection.

Last year my report showed the differences (for the good) in some aspects of the work over a period of twenty years. I trust that the efforts of the department this year have made the first step towards improved environmental conditions, clean food, clean air, and welfare of workers in the next twenty years.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. F. SHAPTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following Acts are wholly or partly administered by the Department:-

Principal Acts

Public Health Acts, 1875 - 1961.
Housing Acts, 1930 - 1964 (Unhealthy Areas, Unfit Houses,
demolition, repair, etc.)
Food & Drugs Act, 1955.
Clean Air Act, 1956.
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Other Acts

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.
Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957 (Sections 50, 51
and 52).
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.
Chepping Wycombe Corporation Act, 1927. Part VII and
Section 101, 102, 104, 105 and 106.
Explosives Acts, 1875 - 1923.
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 - Regulations 1959.
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961.
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
High Wycombe Corporation Act, 1946. Part V.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.
National Assistance Act, 1948. Sections 47 and 50.
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960.
Pet Animals Act, 1951.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
Rent Act, 1957.
Shops Act, 1950 - 1965.
Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 - 1958.
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)

General matters concerning public health and the prevention of disease are included in this section.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 611 complaints were received during the year, all of which were investigated. The following table sets these out:-

	<u>1966</u>
Accummulations and rubbish	21
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	8
Caravans	1
Clean Air	73
Drainage	120
Dust and obnoxious smells	54
Food and food hygiene	108
Houses let in lodgings	10
Insect Pests	68
Noise	33
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	115
	<u>611</u>

NOTICES

177 informal notices and 50 Statutory Notices were served and 100 informal notices and 10 Statutory Notices were complied with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Only 7 visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. 88 library books were disinfected, these were mainly concerned with minor infections. No rooms were disinfected as a result of infectious diseases.

DRAINS

53 drains were cleared of obstructions during 1966.

WATER SUPPLY

Samples of water taken from both the public supply and the untreated water at the wells controlled by the

Bucks Water Board continued to be satisfactory.

Fourteen samples from the public water supply were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Two samples of untreated water from supply wells were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, and these showed the water to be of good quality. In addition, a chemical and bacteriological analysis was taken in the case of complaint - but it proved satisfactory.

There is only one house within the Borough not supplied by means of a separate tap. This is, in fact, supplied by its own well.

SWIMMING POOLS

Thirty-eight samples taken from the Corporation Swimming Pools during the year were submitted for bacteriological examination. Thirty-six of these were completely satisfactory but two from the teaching pool were not entirely so bearing in mind the type of pool but there was no danger to the health of persons using the pool.

In addition ten samples were taken from School Pools on behalf of the Bucks County Council as well as two from a private school. All these samples were satisfactory.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(a) MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Registration

There are fifty-five registered distributors of milk within the Borough, most of these relate to shop premises where the sale of milk is small. The bulk of the milk supply being dealt with by six registered purveyors.

Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Licensed Premises

The following Licences were issued in 1966:-

Dealer's (Pre-packed) Milk in respect of

(a) Pasteurised	12
(b) Sterilised	7

The total number of Licences now held is 66.

Bacteriological Sampling

228 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford. Tests were void in 12 cases due to atmospheric shade temperature being too high. Details of the remaining samples are as follows:-

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Failures</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Supplier A	46	8	17.4
B	51	2	3.9
C	36	8	22.2
D	58	4	6.9
E	25	-	-
	<u>216</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>10.1</u>

The percentage failure of samples points to the fact that, with the exception of supplier E, the results are worse than for last year and the percentage failures in total are the worst since 1951. One light amongst the gloom is that supplier E had no failures. Supplier B had

a lapse of only two samples out of 50 in an otherwise good run over the years. These were both channel island milk with high fat content but were not samples of stale milk. In both cases following-up samples were satisfactory as were other grades taken on the same day. The 4 failures for D were Channel Island 1, Pasteurised 3. For supplier A and C the failures were Channel Island 5 and Pasteurised 3 in each case. Different classes of milk sometimes failed on the same day.

The failures may in some cases be traced to stale milk but coding is not compulsory. In this respect I would mention that supplier A no longer codes the milk.

In routine sampling it is usual to sample milk from each supplier (i.e. pasteuriser) fortnightly and to take each variety of milk sold (except in the case of sterilised milk where samples are few because of the small gallonage sold). The percentage of failures on Channel Island was 15.8% and of ordinary and homogenised pasteurised milk 7.2%. The higher percentage for Channel Island is to be expected because the higher the fat content the less the keeping quality of milk.

There were 16 failures during June, July, August and September, none during October, November and December leaving 6 for the remaining months. Of these, 4 were accounted for by supplier A where there were regular failures during the first four months. It must be pointed out that summer temperatures over 70°F do not affect sampling, because the test is itself void if this shade temperature is exceeded. Sampling is not undertaken on days when this is likely to happen - there is no joy in spending time in taking samples, the results of which are useless. In fact, on two occasions during the year results were made void - early in May and again in July involving 12 samples.

These results are, in my opinion, not good but at the same time there is no need for any alarm though these results indicate that somewhere along the line from pasteuriser to consumer there is need for improvement. Only once did a sample fail the phosphatase test (the test which proves that pasteurisation has been properly carried out). It is a fact, of course, that pasteurisation kills the pathogenic organisms which may be in the raw milk and, therefore, as it is not touched again after pasteurisation until after it has been bottled in bacteria-free bottles the supply is quite safe.

Finally, despite the failure to comply with the keeping quality test (Methylene Blue) there have been no complaints concerning sour milk during the year; not so many years ago this would have been a common complaint during the summer months.

(b) FOOD SAMPLING:

Analysis by the Public Analyst

The following Table shows results on samples submitted during the year:-

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Almonds	-	1	1	-
Black Pudding	1	-	1	-
Bread	-	1	-	1
Bread Fat	-	1	1	-
Butter	5	1	6	-
Cakes	2	1	2	1
Cake Mix	-	1	1	-
Chicken Croquettes	1	-	1	-
Chocolate Coating	-	1	1	-
Chocolate Spread	-	1	1	-
Cinnamon	-	1	1	-
Coconut	-	2	2	-
Coffee	1	3	4	-
Colouring	1	-	1	-
Creamed Rice Pudding	-	1	1	-
Dates	-	1	1	-
Dried Fruit	-	1	1	-
Faggots	1	-	1	-
Fruit Juice	-	1	1	-
Fruit Squash	1	-	1	-
Full Cream Milk Block	1	-	-	1
Ginger Beer	-	1	1	-
Glycerine	-	1	1	-
Herbs	-	2	2	-
Imitation Cream	-	1	1	-
Instant hot cereal	-	1	1	-
Instant mashed potato	1	-	1	-
Lemon Juice	-	1	1	-
Luncheon Meat	1	-	1	-
Marzipan	4	-	4	-
Meat (Minced)	2	1	3	-
Meat Products	1	-	1	-
C/F	23	26	46	3

FOOD SAMPLING (Continued)

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
B/F	23	26	46	3
Meat (Tinned)	-	4	4	-
Milk	17	6	17	6
Oil (groundnuts)	-	1	1	-
Pate	-	1	1	-
Pectin	-	1	1	-
Pickles	-	2	2	-
Pie Filling (cherry)	-	1	1	-
Pies (Meat)	4	4	7	1
Piping Jelly	-	1	1	-
Preserves	-	2	2	-
Proprietary Medicines	-	4	4	-
Salad Dressings	-	4	4	-
Sauce Mix	-	1	1	-
Sausages	5	-	5	-
Spirits	4	-	4	-
Strained Meat & Veg.	-	1	1	-
Suet	-	1	1	-
Sugar	-	2	2	-
Sweetener (non sugar)	-	2	2	-
Sweets	1	-	1	-
Tomato Paste	-	1	1	-
Vinegar	1	-	1	-
Whey Powder	-	1	1	-
Wine	1	-	1	-
Yeast (bakers)	-	1	1	-
Totals:	56	67	113	10

Unsatisfactory Samples

The circumstances concerning unsatisfactory samples were investigated in each case and details are set out below.

(1) Bread - Sample 1229. This was sent to the analyst as a result of a complaint that a hair grip was found within the bread. The analyst confirmed that it was, in fact, baked in the loaf. After investigations at the bakery and with the company concerned the matter was reported to the Health Committee. It was decided not to take Legal Proceedings but the need for utmost care was impressed upon the Company concerned.

(2) Chocolate Eclair - Sample 1251. On investigating a complaint, that a Chocolate Eclair contained dirty material, the sample was sent to the Public Analyst in order to determine the offending material. It proved to be "dirty vegetable fibres resembling cotton". Legal Proceedings were instituted in this case - resulting in a fine of £15 and costs of £11.5.0d.

(3) Full Cream Milk Block - Sample 1283. As a result of routine sampling a confection described as above was, in the opinion of the analyst, "more in the nature of couverture" (a substance made from cocoa beans and from which the cocoa butter has been removed). The Analyst requested further samples in order to be more certain but, due to the delay in receiving his certificate, stocks of the material had been sold and despite a search at other shops none could be found. This was, therefore, left without a satisfactory conclusion.

(4) Meat Pies - Samples 1282 and 1299. A complaint was received concerning the amount of meat in a "Steak and Mushroom Pie". An informal sample submitted to the Public Analyst showed that it was poor quality. A formal sample, No.1299, was taken, when the Analyst reported that the sample was, in fact, a "Steak and Vegetable Pie" as it contained a large proportion of other vegetables (potato and carrot). Legal Proceedings were pending at the year's end.

(5) Milk. 4 samples, submitted were reported upon as being deficient in "solids-not-fat". Unfortunately, the samples were sour on arrival at the analyst's premises. Under the circumstances no direct action was taken on these but following-up samples proved satisfactory.

A further sample submitted to the analyst was as a result of a complaint of a foreign object in a third-pint bottle of milk. The object being a metal button. The presence of copper in the milk confirmed that it was not of the substance demanded. Full investigation in this case

led to questions of "how" and "when" the button could have gained entry unanswered. It was certain, however, that the button was in the milk at the time of drinking. Though reported to the Health Committee no formal action was taken.

The remaining sample of milk which was reported upon as unsatisfactory was again sent to the analyst through a complaint of the purchaser. The milk contained dirty cotton waste. Legal proceedings were instituted against the bottlers and a fine of £20 was imposed and costs of £11.5.0d.

(c) FOOD CONDEMNATIONS (OTHER THAN MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE)

In accordance with usual practice unfit foods from retail shops are surrendered to the local authority in return for a condemnation certificate. This is often due to refrigerator breakdown and other spoilage, and during the year the following food was condemned:-

Meat at Retail Shops	9cwt.46lbs.
Cooked Meat & Meat Products	7cwt.85lbs.
Canned Meats	8cwt.10lbs.
Fish	8cwt.10lbs.
Fruit & Vegetables	2ton 3cwt.11lbs.
Other foods	3ton 14cwt.28lbs.

(d) LABORATORY TESTING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

169 samples of milk and 6 samples of cream were tested in the department's laboratory for the percentage of fat and solids-not-fat. Analysis in our own laboratory is a considerable financial saving in analyst's fees. It is however possible for milk to be up to standard in respect of fat and solids-not-fat and yet contain added water. The department's tests are not able to show this, though it may point to some suspicion of it; follow-up samples are taken in such cases. The chemical quality of milk continues to be very good. The presumptive standard for milk being 3% fat (4% C.I.) and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

The average contents were as follows:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids-not-fat</u>
Channel Island	4.8	9.0
All grades other than Channel Island	3.8	8.6
All grades	4.2	8.75

There were no cases of deliberate watering of milk during the year.

(e) ICE CREAM

Two registrations were made for the storage of ice-cream and the sale of ice-cream. There are now 161 registered premises, some registrations having been deleted from the Register by reason of the property being demolished or change of use. There is now only one registration for the manufacture of ice-cream and this relates only to a small output.

Fifty samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results were as follows:-

Grade I	= 35 samples
Grade II	= 9 samples
Grade III	= 6 samples

Thirty-three samples were of unwrapped ice cream from cafes, restaurants etc. Eight of these were from continuous freezers where the ice cream is made from a heat treated pre-mix product. These samples were all Grade II.

Of the remaining 25, 13 were Grade I, 7 were Grade II and 5 were Grade III. Unsatisfactory samples in one restaurant in particular were followed up and the ice cream being served compared with that from unopened cans. Such samples pointed to improperly cleansed serving instruments or the ice cream being left open to the air. Advice was given to the management and an improvement in the standard was obtained.

Of the seventeen samples of wrapped ice cream 16 were in Grade I and 1 in Grade III. The firm concerned in the one case was notified but no explanation for the failure could be found and a follow up from the same type of ice cream from the same source was placed in Grade I.

This sampling shows that where a commodity is produced under hygienic conditions to a high bacteriological standard the diligence in manufacture is defeated if the product is not handled and served with the same utmost care.

(f) OTHER REGISTERED PREMISES

There are fifty-four other registered food preparing premises within the Borough, mainly for fried fish and

sausage manufacturing. No established bacteriological sampling is in force for the products prepared at these establishments.

(g) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 - 1960

Inspection and re-inspection of premises relative to these Regulations were carried out during the year as shown in the list of visits and inspections made. The attention of occupiers was drawn to various provisions by written notice as follows:-

	<u>1966</u>
Lack of hot water supply	3 cases
Lack of sinks	4 cases
Lack of lighting and ventilation	2 cases
Lack of cleanliness	4 cases
Disrepair	3 cases
Other provisions	16 cases

In accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health concerning Annual Reports I set out below the information required concerning food premises. Fortunately the records kept in this department have enabled it to be given completely and accurately. The categories are of my own choice as no indication was given as to the Ministry's requirements. In the same way as it is difficult to define a particular business in dealing with matters under the Shops Acts, so it is difficult to define a business to fit in with the Food Hygiene requirements. In all cases therefore the premises have been categorised according to the maximum requirements of the food hygiene regulations. i.e. A grocer selling prepacked food except for the sale of meat would be categorised as a butcher, but a butcher has not been categorised as a food manufacturer by virtue of his making sausages because sinks are already required because of the principal trade (butcher). Indeed, perhaps a category which would cover many food hygiene premises would be a term used so much today in Shops Acts work, as a "mixed shop". There may appear to be discrepancies in the figures but there are, for example, grocers who sell nothing but prepacked goods thereby not requiring sinks, and in some cases the non compliance is due to the lack (or disrepair) of the hot water system rather than the lack of the appliance itself. It has been taken that the term "failed to comply" rules out cases where the non compliance with the section is by reason of lack of soap, nailbrushes, detergents, towels etc. and these have therefore not be included.

	No. of Premises	Fitted to comply with Sec.16	To which Sec.19 applies	Fitted to comply with Sec.19
Bakers & Confectioners	15	15	8	8
Butchers	33	32	33	32
Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	160	160	158	157
Chemists	13	13	12	12
Confectioners	44	44	5	5
Fishmongers	15	15	15	15
Food Manufacturers	9	9	9	9
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	16	15	6	6
Grocers & Provns.	124	122	108	106
Licensed Premises	66	64	66	66
Wholesalers	7	7	4	4

(h) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Records show that the White Hart Street Slaughterhouse was not used after the first week of April though the licence continued after this and permission was granted for its use until the land was ultimately required for the Town Centre Development. It has not been usual to report separate figures for various slaughterhouses but as this slaughterhouse was used in effect for two months only, the slaughtering figures from this slaughterhouse make little effect on the total. In other words approximately 94% of the animals were slaughtered at the Easton Street slaughterhouse.

Despite the closing of the White Hart Street slaughterhouse, therefore, there was an increase in the adult bovine carcasses inspected though there was a decrease in the number of pigs (none being slaughtered in 1966) as well as in the sheep inspected.

It must be pointed out, however, that there was a considerable rise in the number of sheep slaughtered within the Borough in 1964 and 1965, so much that the average figures for sheep inspected were nearly doubled. The figures for 1966, grouped in adult bovines (oxen and cows) and "smalls" (sheep, calves and pigs) are still above the average for the previous five years. The meat inspection carried out in 1966 at the one slaughterhouse was, therefore, more than the average for both slaughterhouses

of the 5 years prior to 1964, more than that carried out at the government controlled slaughterhouse each year between 1941 and 1953 and more than those for each year prior to 1939 when there were 7 slaughterhouses in the Borough. In general, therefore, this work has not decreased.

The present day view of slaughterhouses is that they are more allied to industrial usage than agricultural. The Process carried on within is, if not a manufacturing process, a "finishing" process to prepare meat for human consumption. The word "slaughterhouse" to the uninitiated conjures up a picture of anything but clean wholesome premises, and the word "abattoir" the same sort of picture in larger premises. This picture is, however, totally wrong. All are "meat preparing premises" and modern premises where this process is carried on are clean and kept to a standard. Such process and premises should be as welcome as any other industrial process in any Local Authority.

Animals Slaughtered (Carcases prepared for human consumption)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Oxen	1780	2046	2169	1805	1610	975
Cows	410	515	421	288	393	1411
Calves	137	117	84	83	70	102
Sheep	6054	5028	6393	12293	15347	12002
Pigs	1409	1577	1772	1798	1308	-
Goats					11	1
	<u>9790</u>	<u>9283</u>	<u>10839</u>	<u>16267</u>	<u>18739</u>	<u>14491</u>

The weight of condemned meat and offal for the year 1966 was:

Beef not in carcase	553 lbs.
Veal in carcase	60 lbs.
Mutton in carcase	2140 lbs.
Mutton not in carcase	68 lbs.
Offal	29532 lbs.
	<u>32353 lbs.</u>

= 14 ton 8 cwt. 3 qr. 13 lbs.

The fees received for inspection amounted to
£602.3.0d.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	975	1411	102	12,002	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	49	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	190	606	1	5297	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.4	42.9	.98	44.1	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	5	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	4	5	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Cysticercosis	.41	.35	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - I

(other than total animals condemned)

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Total
<u>Cattle</u>							
Abscess	1	1	-	-	155	-	157
Actinobacillosis	7	7	-	-	-	-	14
Angioma	-	-	-	-	108	-	108
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Congestion	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Cysticercus Bovis	8	8	-	1	-	-	17
Cysts	-	-	6	-	3	-	9
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	15	-	441	-	456
Emphysema	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Pericarditis	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Pleurisy	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	16	16	42	7	754	4	839
<u>Calves</u>							
Emphysema	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - II

(other than total animals condemned)

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs & Parts	Totals
<u>Sheep</u>							
Abscess	-	-	54	-	54	2	110
Arthritis	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Contamination	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Emac./Bruising	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Illbled & Moribund	-	-	2	2	2	-	6
Injury	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parasites	-	-	5086	-	5103	-	10189
Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	1	-	5143	2	5160	16	10322

S H O P S A C T 1 9 5 0 - 6 5

Watch is kept on the shops in order to see that the hours of closing are complied with. Whilst there may be argument about the importance, the usefulness, and the anomalies within the Act, the law has to be administered reasonably and fairly. One prosecution was taken for a "shop" being open for the sale of cars on a Sunday, a practice which grows and which is open to devices in order to avoid the requirements of the Act. Usually proprietors are co-operative on informal action but occasionally resorting to legal action is the only answer.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

Period covered 1st January to 31st December 1966

TABLE A

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
OFFICES	12	147	30
RETAIL SHOPS	28	289	134
WHOLESALE SHOPS, WAREHOUSES.	3	33	10
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, CANTEENS.	7	23	11
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	-	2	-
	<u>50</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>185</u>

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

428

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
OFFICES	1805
RETAIL SHOPS	1871
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, WAREHOUSES.	325
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS, OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.	222
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	12
	<u>4252</u>
TOTAL MALES	1811
TOTAL FEMALES	2441

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS - NIL

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS - NIL

TABLE F

INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under
Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 5

No. of other staff employed for most
of their time on work in connection NIL.
with the Act.

ACCIDENTS

21 accidents were reported and none were fatal. 5 concerned falls of persons, 8 in handling goods and 4 with power vehicles engaged in moving goods within premises. The remainder were other varied causes. Warehouses were the main places of accidents and 17 were reported from such places. 2 were from offices and 2 from retail shops. The actual injuries were mainly cuts, sprains, minor fractures and bruising. Hands, lower leg and backs were the parts of the body most frequently injured. The majority of these accidents were investigated. In no case was the accidents due to negligence on the part of the employers or to non compliance with the Act.

NOTICES

67 notices were served drawing attention to various contraventions of the various provisions of the Act and these are listed below:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4 Cleanliness	4
5 Overcrowding	1
6 Temperature	25
8 Lighting	3
9 Sanitary Conveniences	12
10 Washing Facilities	24
12 Clothing Accommodation	3
16 Floors, passage & stairs	7
17 Fencing exposed parts machinery	8
24 First Aid and General Provisions	45
Total	<u>132</u>

H O U S I N G

(a) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Housing Acts 1957 - 1964

During 1966 a total of 245 visits or inspections were made to houses in multiple occupation. 7 Directions under Section 19 of the Act of 1961 were placed on houses, the effect being to limit the number of occupants in accordance with the facilities available. Notices to increase facilities for occupants, in accordance with Section 15 of the 1961 Act, were served in respect of 2 houses.

During the year one prosecution was taken for offences under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961 (Directions) and a fine of £45 was imposed and 12 guineas costs were awarded.

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

The following table will show that 25 families were re-housed during the year and 39 houses were demolished.

One small area of 4 houses was officially declared. The Gordon Road/Slater Street Areas were officially represented and inspections were carried out in respect of houses in the Kent Street/ Park Street Area and in London Road with the view of making Clearance Areas in 1967.

The tables on clearance area action show regrettably that although four areas were finally cleared, little was done in the way of rehousing. It is anticipated, however, that the end of 1967 will show improvement in this.

(c) REPAIR

Forty-six houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action and eleven as a result of formal action.

(d) STANDARD GRANTS

Twenty-seven applications were received during 1966, mainly from owner/occupiers.

Work was completed on eighteen houses during the year. The table below sets out the details with regard to the standard amenities:-

	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>	<u>Hot Water</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>W.C.'s</u>
Applications for	24	28	30	21	14
Completed 1966	13	8	17	17	9
Completed 1966 (Council houses)	-	-	23	95	-

Total amenities applied for 1966 = 117

Total amenities installed during 1966 = 182

(The figures relative to Council houses have been supplied through the courtesy of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor)

(e) COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

TABLE I

Clearance Area Programme during 1966, including further action on
Areas declared previously

Name of Area	Date of declar- ation	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of confir- mation	No. of Houses unfit	No. of Fami- lies	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demo- lished
							1966	Total	
Pennington Row))) Duke Street (No.1)) Richardson Street	1957	C.P.O.	1958	1958	84 + 14 not unfit 4	100	Nil	91	96
							Nil	2	4
	1958	Part C.P.O. Part C.O.	1958	1959	124	130	Nil	113	124
Bridge Street (No.2)	1959	Part C.P.O. Part C.O.	1959	1960	58 + 1 not unfit	51	-	40	59
c/f					270+15	285	-	246	283

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1966	Total	
b/f Oxford Road (No.2)	1959	C.P.O.	1961	1962	270+15	285	-	246	283
					59 + 1 not unfit	58	-	50	58
Gordon Road (No.1)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
Gordon Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Totteridge Road	1961	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	-
West Wycombe Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	1	3	4
Railway Place	1961	C.P.O.	1962	1962	37 + 2 not unfit	41	2	35	39
Victoria Street (No.1)	1960	A.P.	-	-	3	3	1	1	-
Queen Street (No.1)	1962	C.P.O.	1962	1963	* 23+26 not unfit	49+1 house let in lodgings	9	14	-
c/f					406+44	449+1	15	354	384

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of No. of Houses	No. of families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1966	Total	
b/f West End Road (Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4)	1964	C.P.O.	1965	-	406+44	449+1	15	354	384
Gordon Road (No. 3)	1964	A.P.	-	-	35	33	7	7	-
Bowerdean Road (Nos. 1 & 2)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	-	4	4	-	-	-
Desborough Road (No. 1)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	-	29+5 fit	36	-	-	-
West Wycombe Road (No. 3)	1966	C.P.O.	-	-	12	10	-	-	-
Central Area Redevelopment	1960/61	-	1962	-	4	4	-	-	-
Totals					48	40	3	34	43
					538+49	576+1	25	395	427

A.P. = Agreed Purchase C.O. = Clearance Order

C.P.O. = Compulsory Purchase Order

* As confirmed

TABLE II

Area in which action completed before 1966

AREA	Date of Declaration	No. of Families re-housed by Local Authority	No. of Houses demolished
Bridge Street (No.1)	1957	13	13
Kingsmead Road (No.1)	1957	5	6
Denmark Street (No.1)	1957	6	6
Abbey Barn Road (No.1)	1957	7	7
Abbey Barn Road (No.2)	1957	4	6
Brook Street (No.2)	1957	30	41
Abbey Barn Road (No.3)	1957	8	8
Beech Road (No.1)	1957	5	5
Lily's Walk	-	16	16
Dovehouse Road	1958	14	14
Kingsmead Road (No.2)	1957	6	6
Ship Street	1958	17	19
Ford Street	1958	7	6
Phillips Row	1959	15	20
West Wycombe Road (No.1)	1961	2	2
Mill Street (No.1)	1958	4	4
George Street (No.1)	1959	1	3
Oxford Road (No.1)	1957	17	19
Baker Street (Nos.1 & 2) and George Street (No.2)	1960	61	70
Bridge Street (No.3)	1962	5	6
		243	277

R E N T A C T 1 9 5 7

Table showing work carried out during 1966 and since the
above Act first came into force:

	Total in 1966	Grand Total
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1	157
Decisions not to issue Certificates	NIL	6
Decisions to issue Certificates	1	151
((a) in respect of some but not all defects)	1	86
((b) in respect of all defects)	NIL	65
Undertakings to carry out repairs given by Landlords	NIL	57
Undertakings refused by the Local Authority	-	-
Certificates issued	1	92
Landlord's Applications to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	NIL	21
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	-	4
Decisions by the Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objections	-	-
Certificates cancelled	NIL	16

C L E A N A I R

(a) Domestic Smoke

At the end of the year confirmation of the High Wycombe (No.14) Area was awaited.

The following shows the areas in operation at the end of 1966.

<u>Smoke Control Areas</u>	<u>Houses planned</u>	<u>Houses erected to date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Gomm's Wood	122	122	11.75
Deeds Grove	388	388	56.6
New Road No.1	94	94	10.65
New Road No.2)	145	145	8.4
Castlefield No.1)			10.9
Upper Bowerdean	357	255	39.0
Hicks Farm	1067	783	128.3
Quebec Road	201	201	29.0
Plomer Hill	120	120	10.0
			(Borough only)
Desborough Avenue	601	530	192.0
North Western	1404	1277	725.0
Western Area (No.12)	1220	1092	750.0
High Wycombe (No.13)	1350	1319	280.0
	<u>7069</u>	<u>6326</u>	<u>2251.6</u>

Industrial Smoke

Whilst there has been considerable reduction in the smoke and ash emitted from chimneys of industrial premises there are still some premises not yet properly converted for the burning of wood waste. This has arisen through delays in obtaining new plant, or the submission of engineers' schemes. Nevertheless, these are being overcome and progress is being made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING

MATERIALS ACT 1951

Statistics for the year 1966

Licences issued to manufacture	nil
Licences issued to store Rag Flock for re-sale	6
Total number of registrations	88

57 samples of filling materials were taken for analysis as follows:-

<u>Material</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Woollen Mixture Felt	9	9	-	-
Rag Flock	24	20	4	Excess Chloride
Cotton Felt	22	21	1	Excess Trash
Feathers	4	4	-	-
Other	8	8	-	-

The five samples which failed were all in respect of stuffed toys.

The cotton felt was in a small teddy bear and these were withdrawn from sale before formal samples could be taken. It is understood that a sample from this particular consignment, however, is a matter of legal proceedings elsewhere.

Two rag flock failures were of informal samples of dolls imported from Hungary - a third formal sample from the same consignment led to legal proceedings being instituted and fines imposed.

The last case was concerned with mixed fillings in teddy bears imported from Hong Kong. The sample was taken informally but, as a result of the tests, stocks from a chain of stores were withdrawn from sale.

As a result of these failures representations were being made to the appropriate Ministry with a view to the standards prevailing in this country being made known to exporting countries.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS 1875 - 1923

Registration of premises where explosives (fireworks etc.) are stored was carried out as required by the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875.

The number of registrations for the period ending 30th September, 1966 was 59.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

No. of factories of all types	648
No. of inspections	111
No. of contraventions found	7
No. of complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	NIL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY

PESTS ACT 1949

Agreements in force	8
Total complaints received	461
(Agricultural premises	-
(Business premises	143
(Domestic premises	237
(Other premises	9
(Complaints not justified	72
Total visits by Rodent Operators & Students	1920
Total visits by Public Health Inspector	375

A section of the sewerage system in the centre of the town was baited for rats and was found to be clear.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1966

Table showing legal proceedings taken and results, during 1966:-

Acts, Orders or Regulations Under which Proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Result
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951. Section 10.	Unclean rag flock.	Fined £30 (£10 each, retailer, wholesaler & Importer. Costs £14.10.0d.
Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regulations 1960. Sections 6(1), 23(1) & 24.	Offences under Food Hygiene Regulations 1960. (8 offences)	Fined £8 on each offence = £64 Costs £7.7.0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.	Sale of sausage roll to prejudice of purchaser.	Fined £25 Costs £7.7.0d.
Shops Act 1950	Open for serving of customers on Sunday.	Fined £5 Costs £7.7.0d.
Housing Act 1957. Sub-Section 4 of Section 90.	Overcrowding in house let in lodgings (5 offences)	Fined £5 on each offence = £25 Costs £5.5.0d.
Public Health Act 1936. Section 93.	Enforcement of Abatement Notice.	Order to abate nuisance within 28 days. Costs £7.7.0d.
Housing Act 1961. Section 19.	Offence against Direction.	Fined £20 Costs £7.7.0d.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1966
(continued)

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which Proceedings were instituted	Default of Offence	Result
Public Health Act 1936. Section 93.	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice.	Fined £5 on 2 charges = £10 Costs £7.7.0d. Order to carry out work or continuing penalty of 40s. per day.
Clean Air Act 1956.	Offence against Clean Air Act.	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 2.	Cotton waste in bottle of milk.	Fined £20.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d. Analyst's Fee £3.18.0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 108.	Foreign matter in chocolate eclair.	Fined £15.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d. Analyst's Fee £3.18.0d.
Public Health Act 1936. Section 93.	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice.	Works carried out. Court fees 7s.6d. on each summons (2) = 15s. Costs £10.10.0d.

Total fines = £224.0.0d.

Costs = £104.19s.0d.

V I S I T S A N D I N S P E C T I O N S M A D E

Clean Air Act:	Survey & Misc.	1229
	Observations & Visits	427
	Installations	363
Factories Act:	Powered Factories	101
	Building Sites San.Acomm.	10
Food & Drugs Act	Bakehouses	63
& Food Hygiene	Butchers	139
Regulations:	Fish Shops	29
	Grocers & Greengrocers	237
	Ice Cream premises (not including sampling)	12
	Markets	89
	Miscellaneous	124
	Milk Shops & Dairies	20
	Mobile Vendors	8
	Registration: Food Preparers	23
	Ice Cream	7
	Milk	39
	Restaurants, Cafes	278
	Sampling: Food & Drugs Misc.	198
	Ice Cream	66
	Milk	182
	Water	61
	Food Inspections:	
	Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection)	869
	Condemnations (all foods)	218
Housing Acts:	(Clearance	
	(Housing Inspection	352
	Houses Let in Lodgings	245
	Overcrowding	10
	Repairs	79
	Revisits	119
	Standard Grants	175
Merchandise Marks Acts:		253
Miscellaneous:		183
Noise Abatement Act:		116
Pet Animals Act:		<u>1</u>
	C/F	6325

V I S I T S A N D I N S P E C T I O N S M A D E
(continued)

	B/F	6325
Public Health Act:		
Drainage		353
Dustbins/refuse		18
Infectious Diseases		27
Movable Dwellings		15
Nuisances		294
Repairs		232
Schools		7
Streams and Watercourses		5
Swimming Pool		14
Verminous Premises		40
Water Supply		2
Miscellaneous		140
Revisits		509
Explosives:		84
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act:		69
Rats and Mice:		
Inspectors' Visits		375
Student & Rodent		
Operators' Visits		1920
Other Pests:		68
Rent Act:		6
Shops Act:		58
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:		524
		<hr/> 11085 <hr/>

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following Tables give the prescribed particulars required under the provisions of Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961 with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act.

PART I OF THE ACT

I - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	20	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	628	101	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	25	10	-	-
Totals:	673	111	3	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	4	-	-	-
Totals:	7	4	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in Aug. list Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in send- ing list to the Council	No. of Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
<u>Wearing Apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	24	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholst- ery	31	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	55	-	-	-	-	-

